

He's afraid that it'll beer' goe to
dollar a pound, his doctor will pro-
scribe it three times a day.

Crowding the Limit

Did you read how the Prince of
Wales is learning to play the bas-
sinet?

No. The British royal family will
go the far one of these days and there
will be a revolution.

A Victrola settles the Christmas question



"What to give?" is best answered by a Victrola. It is the ideal gift as well as the ideal musical instrument.

We have the proof right here—the Victrola itself. Come in and see and hear the different styles—\$20 to \$300. Victors \$31 to \$75 Terms to suit your convenience, if desired.

For Sale by
R. S. BRERETON
Complete House-Furnishings



MANUFACTURED GOODS COMING FROM STATES

Two-thirds of American Trade With Canada is Finished Products—A Change Needed

Particulars of United States exports to Canada as supplied in the Wall Street Journal recently provide abundant food for thought for every Canadian, whether a proponent of free trade or otherwise. According to the figures Canada, with a population of less than eight millions, is a larger purchaser of United States goods than any other country in the world with the exception of the United Kingdom. Imports from United States have doubled, growing from \$15,000,000 in 1910 to \$15,000,000 in 1913. Some of the principal items are as follows:—

	1913	1910
Automobiles	\$3,325,000	\$9,250,000
Copper pipes	1,000,000	6,000,000
Sars, etc.	1,000,000	6,000,000
Steel rails	1,000,000	4,000,000
Cotton cloths	750,000	2,500,000
Locomotives	200,000	1,000,000
Lumber (in cfs.)	5,000,000	13,333,000
Structural iron and steel	2,000,000	5,000,000
Mechanical machinery	333,000	9,000,000
Agricultural implements	3,333,000	7,000,000
Pipes and fittings	1,500,000	4,000,000
Leather boots and shoes	1,250,000	3,000,000
Electricity	500,000	1,000,000

In raw materials imported from the United States the increase is not so great.

Most of the manufactured articles in which the United States trade has grown are protected under our present tariff policy. The figures would indicate however that the United States manufacturer, with his vast organization and highly specialized plant and enormous volume of trade, is still able to produce at a figure which discounts the average Canadian duty of 16 per cent. Those who would still further lower the tariff may well pause and consider whether they would be serving the best interests of the country by making Canada's adverse balance-of-trade with the United States still greater. At present we must borrow money from England to pay for United States goods. Would not the financial stringency be less apparent in Canada if the greater part of this \$410,000,000 was spent in Canada and the money circulated among Canadian workers, who in turn would buy Canadian farm produce and their articles of food and clothing from Canadian merchants in Canada? The thought naturally suggests itself, that the trade policy of the country should be framed with a view to securing for the Canadian people a greater share in the industrial activity which imports from the United States indicate is now going elsewhere.

WOOL PRICES

Canada Little Affected by the New United States Tariff

Mr. John Hallam of Toronto, one of Canada's pioneer wool dealers, had an interesting article in the "Canadian Countryman" of recent date on the effect of the new Underwood Tariff Bill on the wool business in Canada. Generally speaking he does not think it will affect the price at which the Canadian farmer sells his wool very materially, but will result in the lowering of the price of wool for the American farmer, as the latter's home market will be thrown open to world-wide competition. Dealing with this phase of the subject Mr. Hallam writes: "In order to obtain an idea on the effect of the removal of the tariff at present will produce, let us examine the effect on prices in the United States and Canada before and after the removal of the tariff under the Wilson Bill. On August 1st, 1902, while the tariff was in force, the Boston quotation for Ohio fine, washed wool was 24 1/2 cents, while in Toronto on the same date unwashed wool was quoted at 10 cents. On August 1st, 1906, after the tariff was removed, the same wool was quoted at 12 cents in Boston, and on the same date it was quoted at 11 1/2 cents in Toronto, so you can see that the prices were practically the same after the tariff had been removed. In May of the present year, in anticipation of the removal of the tariff, the Boston quotation on Ohio fine unwashed wool was 21 cents, and dealers in the United States were quoting the prices paid for wool there last year, although the prices on wool in England, Canada and the world's markets have advanced about 15 per cent. over last year. It seems evident, therefore, that the protection on raw wool has been of tremendous advantage to the American farmer. It has enhanced the price he has received for his wool from 50 to 100%.

FARMERS' CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL REVENUE

Spent More Public Money in the West as Direct Assistance to Agriculture

"Country Life in Canada," a farm journal published in Winnipeg, has an interesting article in its October issue dealing with the portion of the national revenue that is made up by the Western farmer. It makes an original suggestion to the effect that the Western farmer's contribution to the national revenue should be applied to expenditures for his direct benefit. The article in part is as follows:—

"During the past few years numerous valuations have been made as to the amount of the duties paid by Western farmers on their agricultural implements, clothing, house furnishings, food and other necessities. While the Western farmer's contribution to the country's revenue is not as large as some of the other taxpayers, it would lead us to believe, nevertheless, totals up well in a year. The Western farmer does not object to paying his share of the country's revenue on the goods he imports from foreign countries. He has been taught to believe, however, by certain periodicals and organizations, that when he buys goods made in his own country he is contributing the same portion of the value to the coffers of the manufacturer as he would to the government if he bought imported articles. Hence, the demand that the Government cancel or reduce the duty on the articles he buys. If this request is granted it is argued that the Western farmer will have the full amount of the reduction duty. That is to say, if he has been paying \$100 for an article on which the duty is 20 per cent, and if the duty is wiped out he will only pay \$80 and the 20 per cent. This simple arithmetical deduction implies a supreme confidence in the disinterestedness, not to say philanthropy of the man from whom the farmer buys. Human nature cannot be changed as easily as the tariff, and it is not likely that the manufacturer, whether of the Canadian made or of the foreign article, his agent or dealer, or the merchant over whose counter his goods are sold, will voluntarily surrender all or part of the reduction to the farmer. In fact this attempt at reducing the cost of living for the Western farmer would likely produce only a temporary change in the distribution of the amount of the reduction, and whether the farmer would gain anything by it at all would depend altogether on the conditions of competition in the home market.

Without venturing further on this pet theory of the free trader, inquiry might be made as to whether the money the farmer has now paid to the Government could not be used to his own advantage in the West. Last year Canada imported about \$7,000,000 worth of agricultural implements on which the duty paid would be approximately \$1,250,000. Why not mark this million and a quarter as it is received at Ottawa and set it aside for use in the West among Westerners. If to the agricultural implement duties were added the receipts from the farmers' imports of clothes, boots and shoes, hats, carpets, furniture, hardware, automobiles, etc., we would have a sum which would buy large in the country's revenue. If expended wisely, under the direction of agricultural experts in the employ of the Dominion or Provincial Governments, this money would go a long way in furthering mixed farming development in the West. Money could be loaned to farmers on easy terms for the purchase of good stock, sheep, pigs and poultry. The machinery for giving instructions in better methods of farming could be expanded and brought more within the reach of the individual farmer. The government might even go as far as the C.P.R. and sell ready-made farms to experienced new comers at a low rate of interest. The adoption of the plan would be an immediate practical benefit to the people of the West whether on the farms or in the towns. It would not injure the Canadian manufacturer and his thousands of workmen, particularly in those lines on which the farmer has centred his demands for tariff reduction, who do not know what a day is going to bring forth in the shape of tariff changes involving reorganization.

The International Harvester Co., North Battleford, Sask., will build a warehouse and office in Edmonton, Alta.

The Dickson Bridge Works, South Edmonton, Alta., are contemplating a two-story iron works, to cover one acre.

The International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill., will erect a large distributing warehouse in Swift Current, Sask.

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over that gift question? We have solved it for you in the Xmas stock of Choice Tobaccos, Cigarettes, Cigars and Smoking Sundries which crowd our shelves and cases. Pipes, cigarette holders, ash trays, tobacco jars in endless variety. For Father, Brother or Friend here you will find exactly what will bring the happy smile on Xmas morning. Let us make a suggestion. Call and we will help you solve your difficulty. No fresher, cleaner and more varied stock of tobaccos is carried in town.

WILSON HOTEL TOBACCO STAND
J. A. MITCHELL, Prop



SHOP EARLY

We have a fine line of Xmas Gifts to show

you. Here are a few suggestions.

For Ladies

- Fancy Collars
- Two of a Kind
- Silk Scarfs
- Fancy Handkerchiefs
- Cushion Tops
- Fancy Kimonos
- Kid Gloves
- Linen Towels
- Linen Tray Cloths
- Hand painted china
- In endless variety
- Floor Rugs, Mats,

For Gents

- Fancy Shirts
- Two of a Kind
- Embroidery Socks
- Knitted Ties and Scarves
- Gloves and Mitts
- House Slippers
- Super-sundries
- Handkerchiefs
- Hats, caps,

A full stock of Toys arrived from Santa Claus land. No trouble to show goods here.

1000 Doz. Eggs Wanted.

MARK FISHER

Get Ready for Cold Weather

We have a full line of McClary Gas Ranges and Heaters.

Come in and let us show you these.

Coal Heaters and Ranges

We have

- McClary's "Famous" Ranges.
- "Monarch" Steel Ranges.
- Moffatt's "National" Stoves.

Guns, Ammunition and Shooter's Sundries

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Headquarters for Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to All My Friends and Patrons

For Cold Weather, get a fur-lined coat, fur coat, or cloth coat at Braren's.

Felt Shoes, Curling Shoes, Hockey Boots, Sweaters and Dr. Jaegers Mitts and Caps will keep you warm—if bought at Braren's.

CARL J. BRAREN

Wishing you one and all

A Merry Christmas and
A Happy New Year

THE CLARESHOLM REVIEW

